(Section Two)

# EARLY DAY NEWSPAPERS OF STATE A VITAL FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARIZONA

merchant had just received new goods

The influence of the press upon the development of Arizona is something that cannot be measured with a yard stick. Indeed, I know of no way in which it can be measured, unless it be by the quality of the citizenship that has grown up under its ministrations. For, you know, there may be a measure of quality, as of quantity. A newspaper, mark you, usually expresses the opinions most acceptable to its readers. Sometimes it is rabid in incendiary. Sometimes it is dull and didactic. But in each case you will find that it has a class of readers well in sympathy with it. If, this be found not so, it will be found also that the journal is of short life.

Some unthinking ones are prone to from the coast.

think, that the vices enumerated were not nearly as bad as lying, cheating and social and commercial villainies common in the older states. But never could find one of these frontier papers advocating anything editorial-papers advocating anything editorial-or or so under the ownership of the well known pioneer. Sidney R. DeLong. ly oa other than bigh moral grounds. Whether the editor stood on a high moral plane or not, he knew the way to please the American citizen in any state is to cry aloud for civic and which the stations were Tucson, Tu-

and the expected thing. Little did 1879. The Herald finally was abit matter that it came by violence. If the late lamented had had a square deal in the circumstances attending his demise, all was well and the man who killed him was given the right hand of fellowship. Let the taking off have been attended by any sustending his demise, all the taking off have been attended by any sustem of Arizona newspapers.

The Herald finally was abatic into the Kepublican. Globe's constant and had a square first paper, the Silver Belt, was a plank and lived upon beans as a moved there from New Mexico by Judge A. H. Hackney in 1879. I edited the Chronicle in the same camp after I Jeft Tucson.

The names of Arizona newspapers

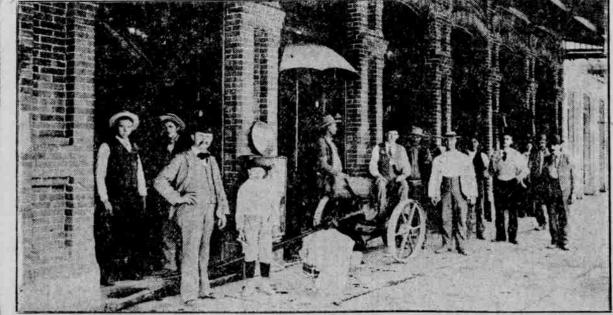
The names of Arizona newspapers

The names of Arizona newspapers at Tubac, Mineral Park, Congress Junction, Salome, Parker, San Simon, Gila Bend, Pinal Arizona and Maxey. Many

strond of 403 East Monroe Street, was a large square Chickering sent her by her father from Oak-land, California, in 1877. It came by way of Yuma and the Fowler eighting outfit.

reighting outlit.
"I shall never forget how curtous the Indians were over the nusic from my plane," writes Mrs. troud, "many of them standing the door and in front of the windows listening. One old Indian woman ventured in to touch the

and helped the old Central Meth edist church with their music. John Le Earr brought in the secTHE OLD GOLDMAN BLOCK



This was at the northeast corner of Central avenue and Washington street, where the Busy Drug Store now

found also that the journal is of short life.

Some unthinking ones are prone to dwell upon the development of the land caused by the advent of the land caused by t

cination, there would appear to be no possible reason accounting for the way in which men have plunged into the deserts and mountains of Arizo-na to establish newspapers. Ah! There has been pride in many an Arizona hamlet as its entire popula Arizona hamlet as its entire population gathered around the little hand-press to welcome the birth of their journalistic babe of promise that should carry afar the story of their Whether the editor stood on a light moral grounds. Whether the editor stood on a light moral plane or not, he knew the way to please the American citizen in any state is to cry aloud for civic and individual correctness. Newspapers don't advocate the practice of vice the control of the practice of vice the control of the practice of vice the vice the practice of vice the vice the vice of vice the vice the vice of vice the vice of vice the vice of

ventionalities of older communities. Despite the commonly accepted idea very few of them had left other states for the community's good. Maniliness was their predominating characteristic and in that word honesty, generosity, bravery, self-sacrifice and hardiness all were mere attributes. Every last one of them had maintained his keen interest in the affairs of the nation. Hence it was that the chroniclers of the early days came close behind the prospector, even ahead of the missionary, unless you insist on remembering Padre Kino or Padre Garces.

They was Sentinel lays claim to page over almost anything that did not concern the assured great future of their own poor little adobe built camp. They were flervely jealous of svery upstart of a town that might lay claim to the dignity of competition. Death was only incidenta and the expected thing. Little did it matter that it came by violence. If the late lamented had had a square deal in the circumstances attending

who killed him was given the same camp.

The names of Arizona are weapper principled have been strended by any suspicion of assassination and the empty principled have been strended by any suspicion of assassination and the empty principled have been given with a principle of assassination and the empty principle of assassination and the empty principle of assassination and the entry principle of assassination and the empty principle of assass

PROVES VALUABLE IN THE EARLY DAYS

teresting set of reminiscences, which he has entitled "Desert Diplomacy and How Valuable It Was in the condition would be allow the removal of the two braves, Paul emphatically replied that he would not leave the camp without the

In the year 1886, with Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Indians on the warpath in Cochise and Yuma counties, we came over from Tombtrade-that of a newspaper printer Shortly after our arrival a new priest for the church came. The Papago Indian tribe was at that time con-sidered one of the strong tribes of the country and was also counted among the peaceful tribes of the state, having always been relied upon by the white settlers. The Papago,

in addition, was a great lover of his church and adored his priests. Upon his arrival at the Southern Pacific depot this priest was met by at least 1,000 mounted Papago warriors. A carriage and white reception committee was also at the depot to meet him. As he stepped into the carriage the Papagos formed a solid bodyguard around the carriage and a procession was formed which wound through the streets of Tucson to the church.

It struck many of the citizens of Tucson as they watched the procession that the bodyguard included a fine, upstanding body of men and we well remember remarking: "Thank God, the Papago Indian is

Tucson were reminded of the remark very forcibly. Had it not been for a few of the old "desert diplomats"

Pima county today would have a much larger graveyard than it showed the whites that the only policy worth while with regard to the aborigines was one of justice. much larger graveyard than it now has for the old time desert diplomacy and insistence upon a square deal for the Indian is what saved the day for he white man.
The Quijotoa section was having

mining boom. It was 90 miles from Tucson. A desert metropolis, known as Logan, was springing up. was scarce, the price being \$2 to \$3 for a 40 gallon barrel. On the road was a well known spring which the Indians had always claimed as their own and had merely divided the water with the white man who car were on good terms until the Quijoto aboom. A new element then entered Arizona and it was the white profiteer who was looking for profits regardless of consequences.

The pioneers of the San Pedros valley, Cochise county, were of a religious denomination—"Church of egardless of consequences

tunes lay in "jumping" the water hole—and this they did. They built a road station, put up a home-made windmill and started to sell water.

After landing in the Country which held the people together. and other necessaries. Even up to After landing in the Salt River valthis time all went well with them, ley, under the leadership of Don but when they tried to make the Pa-Jones, the company was divided and pagoes buy from the white man what the Indian had known for hundreds 33, men, women and children, went of years as his own tribal property, to the San Pedro valley under the the natives rebelled. Fights and leadership of Philoman Merrill, who quarrels were numerous, and while the white settlers knew that the Indians were right, a number of them seemed to think it was no affair of theirs and refused to interfere. One day the two alleged white own-

ers were called away from the water station by business elsewhere, and two Papago Indians tore down the windmill and threw it into the water hole. When the white owners returned they discovered the damage and had warrants sworn out in Tuc-son for the arrest of the Indians. thought, seemingly, that a man in his position had no need of diplomacy.

He rode into the Papago camp and

and in every valvey do saw the mare been ikened to one crying on the salied promise of a modern. Eden, country was crude. Today they would make been ikened to one crying on the salied or the design of the wilding promise of a modern. Eden, country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of a modern. Eden, country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would make the proposed of the wilding promise of a modern. Eden, country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would make been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would not would not be spirited to the proposed. The make country was a sheet outside of the proposed of the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited to the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited on the spirited of the proposed of the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited on the spirited of the proposed of the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited on the proposed of the them there would have been a spirit very large of the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited to the country was crude. Today they would not be spirited to the country with the parents with the proposed of the country with the parents of the query part of the valley in country was crude. Today they would not be spirited to the country with the parents with the parents of the query part to the valley of the day and in the surface of the part to the country with the parents with the parents of the query part to the country with the parents of the query part to the part to

the tribe gathered around the sheriff and gave him to understand that he would have to get the permission of the chief before he could remove the prisoners from the camp. Paul re-fused to listen to the Indians, where-upon they threw themselves upon him, forced him to the ground and

disarmed him.

The chief of the tribe then explained to the sheriff that he would order the latter's release provided he left the camp peaceably, but that unleave the camp without the prisoners, whereupon he was told that he was a prisoner of the tribe and word to this effect was sent by courier to the whole settlers.

white Settlers.
The white hotheads around Tucson wanted to dash out that night, but saner minds prevailed, and the next day six or seven carriages carrying citizens armed to the teeth, set out for the Papago camp. Arrived there they found themselves confronted by hundreds of quiet, stolid Indians, armed and ready for battle. A few of the white men wanted to charge the Indians, but the desert diplomat had a better plan. Advancing under a white fiag, the

white men met the chief and a few other Indians, and after a long parley the chief agreed to allow the whites to take the two Indians to Tucs for trial, but only upon condition that word be given him that some of the more prominent of the white men in the delegation became responsible for

their safety.

The Indians were taken to Tucson, tried and acquitted, the white people cheering the verdict. The Indians were given tobacco, colored handker-chiefs and other gifts and were assured that they and their tribe had the sympathy of Tucson in the controversy over the water field. The troversy over the water fiole. The incident ended well, for it taught the Indians that the white man's law was

**WOMAN TELLS OF** ST. DAVID IN 1877

How St. David, Ariz., was settled his way. On the other hand the old-time white man had always respected scribed by Mrs. Elsie L. Mattesen as by a religious colony in 1877 is de- Any follows:

Two white tenderfeet, on their way Jesus Christ of Later Day Saints"to the Quijotoa section, stopped at the Papago water hole, and when they discovered the high prices that water was bringing on the desert they selfishly decided that their for-

The company landed in the old town of St. David in the fall of 1877. Among these early settlers were: Rhoda S. Merrill, Esther Merrill, Joseph A, McRae, Maria McRae, George Steel, Syrena Steel, Milton Trefo, Dell Merrill and Lucy Ann Merrill. These people began building homes and erected a fort for their protection against Indians. They constructed their houses of adobe and rock, with flat dirt roofs. Wagon covers were The warrants were placed in the hands of Sheriff Paul, a brave officer, but gruff and stubborn, who thought seemings to fulfill theirs. Wagon covers were used for doors and windows. They were industrious, ambitious and law abiding citizens, filled with a desire seeds and some implements with them. Their first crop was threat-He rode into the Papago camp and grabbing his two Indians, gave a gruff command to accompany him—and then ran into a snag. The two In-

Pioneer Days of the Cartwrights As Told in Rhyme

When we came to Arizona There were red men by the score; If we do not disremember, "Twas the spring of seventy-four.

When Jasper Cartwright, with his family, Came by team across the plain, From the state of California. We long for that time again.

We settled near the town called Pres-There we labored for three year. Though it is a faint remembrance, To us all it is so dear.

Just to think of the many hardships Our dear parents had to stand, Working, striving hard and earnest To support their little band

But those who care will find good neighbors Anywhere they land.
It was Johnnie Stephens' dear old parents

Who gave us their helping hand. Mother saved and was so faithful In our log hut on the hill. While dear father cut down timber.

Sometimes he would take his old gun. Muzzle loader he liked so well, Tamped it down with plenty buck-The deer and antelope seemed to

Many a time he came in struggling

After his hard day's work was o'er With a large deer on his shoulder. While mother met him at the door. In seventy-seven we came to Phoe Driving Kit, and Barney, too;

Stopped a few days with the Rumbergs On North Seventh avenue, Then we moved to Hosa Greenhaus,

Where we made a one year stop, hough on the ranch of John Mont-Was where we grew our first grain

Next for us, a soldler's homestead. To struggle hard till times were good; all oldtimers know that corner In the Cartwright neighborhood,

Where we cleared the brush in day-Brightly burned bonfires at night.

oyotes, snakes and Gila monsters— Oh, my friends, they were a fright! To reclaim, we must have water,

And some money just as well; While mother milked and delivered butter, Father worked on the Grand canal

From a land of mesquite and sage To fields of grain and al-fal-fee.

Reclaimed by old Pioneers— Cartwright, Orme, and Henshaw, You understand there are others,

We will mention just a few. If we could only make a picture Of our schools in early day, ome vacant adobe dwelling With its walls of mud so gray.

Our floors, of course, were made by

Windows; had they all been broken? No, there never had been one. ny old thing for a shutter

To keep out rain and sun,

Seats were made of twelve inch rough boards
With boxes to support the ends.
Our books, by other schools dis-

carded. Were to us like some old time friends. schools and homes replaced the

old ones

Erected by the Ploneers, But the good works will be remem-In old Salt for many years,

Though we, still have the range on Cave Creek,
Established there in eighty-three,
Whence we took a few old milk cows
And started up the brand CC.

Others own the soldler's homestead Where we children thrived and

I fear this story is growing tire-

Pioneers, we'll say adieu!

—Mrs. George Wilky.

(nee Martha Cartwright) 302 Virginia avenue, Phoenix, Ariz.

# TELLS OF RAIDS OF GERONIMO AND HIS MURDEROUS BAND

FIGHTING INDIANS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF ARIZONA KEPT LIFE FROM BEING DULL

company with other members of the Osborne family, including his father, John Preston Osborne, and mother, brothers Neri F. Osborne and John leaders and managed to hold them Osborne, and three sisters, Rose, off until we retreated to the house

Louisa and Sadie.

After a long overland trip from Adams county, Iowa, by way of Paralta, N. M., and the Santa Fe wail, the
family, with many head of cattle,
reached the end of their destination
or July 6 1864. Event for the sol.

kind.

Judge John Alsap and John Rountree had a saloon on East Granite street. Four poles held up a roof and interwoven brushwood furnished sides for the place. The front bar consisted of a plank one foot wide passed before the ranchers encountered and twelve feet long. Glasses and bottles were placed on a back bar made of two planks of similar size. There were no other furnishings.

In addition to a saloon there was

In addition to a saloon there was a log cabin store, 12 feet square, a hewed log house in which Dr. Garvin lived, located on the site now occupied by the court house, a log house known as "Juniper House," because of the Indian and the danger to which the pioneers of that Mistrice. it was under a juniper tree, and a log cabin at the corner of the present court house plaza. This last cabin was named the "Bull Pen." It to act as guard for the corn crop and taken their nexts in the limits of that district were constantly exposed. Polk James and Dr. Sweatnam had volunteered to act as guard for the corn crop and taken their nexts in the limits. served as a community house for

struction.

Not long after that the "Governor's Mansion" was built on Granite creek. It was there that the governor of the iterritory lived until the capitol was removed to Phoenix.

About a year after arriving in Pres-

cott, W. L. Osborne went into the farm land district along the Verde river and began raising corn, barley and wheat. At that time greenbacks were only one-half the value of gold graze and at the same time cattle money and the government paid 12 were being herded. The soldiers were cents a pound for unshelled corn.

This payment was made in gold, which made the price paid for corn about and started the horses and categories are considered in the for the hills. One of the soldiers.

greenbacks.

Those who established ranches in the near vicinity at that time were the late Dr. J. M. Sweatnam. Tom Ruff, Jake Rasmussen. Joe Melvin.

Hank Morris. John Culberson. Polk James, — Farrish, — Ralston.
— Boblett and wife, — Whitcomb and wife, and Joe Fle. These early ranchers irrigated by ditching from Clear creek.

He for the hills. One of the soldlers, mounted on an exceptionally swift steed, detoured and managed to head off the horse before being seen by the Indians. His steed served as a lead-cer for all the other cavalry horses and he led them to safety. Let the cattle were lost to the Indians.

In an altermy to recover the cattle two of the ranchers and four soldlers rounded the canyon and headed off the Indians. The red men

Likewise was our old root, too.

Poles and straw and dirt so thickly.

Winter rains could ne'er come

not receiving any easy money.

They had to be on the constant and shots they bore down directly watch for the Indians in order to upon the enemy. The Indians hesiprotect themselves and save their tated, returned the fire, and then crops. A band of 150 Indians made made room. Two of the cavalry a raid the first summer the ranch-

> ranchers lived on the north side of In 1869, W. L. Osborne came to Clear creek, while the others were Phoenix and was followed by other across the river. All of us usually members of the family one year later, went well armed, but the day of the raid was so very warm and apparent-Indians in the Salt River valley." he ly peaceful that Hank Morris and said. However, he was probably myself decided to take things easy ready to get along for a while withand work a while without our guns.
> On the mesa above us Jack Rasmussen, Polk James and John Culberson were working. Whitcomb was in the valley herding cattle. He was lying

Just a few months after Arizona' under a cottonwood tree, his sn was made a military district and two months following the establishment of Whipple barracks at its present location, W. L. Osborne, now city gardener, arrived in Prescott in Whitcomb's gun and dropped into his

on July 6, 1864. Except for the sol-diers and officers at the newly estab-lished military post, Prescott was al-most uninhabited. At that time there were only five buildings of any

to act as guard for the corn crop and taken their posts in the field. Dr. served as a community house for miners.

About six months after the Osbornes arrived in Prescott a sawmill was started by Norris and Curtis. The mill was located on Granite creek about two and one-half miles from the town.

"I got \$5 a load for hauling timber." W. L. Osborne mentioned in telling about the new saw mill. After the finished lumber began to arrive in Prescott the Osbornes built the first two story house ever erected in that section of the country. It was known as "The Osborne House" an utilized as a hotel, Both logs and finished lumber were used in its constitution.

from Clear creek,

But, although the government was paying a good price for farm products, the ranchers soon became improvements with the fact that they were the only escape for them was to make ers had taken up their new acreage. was shot with an arrow which tore in telling of this raid Mr. Osborne four holes in his flesh. The point said:

"We were divided. Some of the into the arm from the rear.

### ARIZONA PIONEERS CAN TELL WHAT REAL HARD TIMES ARE

Present day "calamity and hard time howlers" should have pioneered in Arizona back in the early 80's: they would then appreciate modern conveniences and present day standards of living, George A. Tyler, a veteran of many years, writes the Pioneer editor. Mr. Tyler was a New Year's day arrival in Arizona, January 1, 1880, locating at a point on the Little Colorado river, 12 miles south Little Colorado river, 12 miles south Present day "calamity and hard Little Colorado river, 12 miles south of Holbrook. He writes interestingly of his experiences during the early

MURDEROUS BAND days as follows:

"There were some half a down families settled in the little valley they called 'Woodruff' when I arrived. With a limited supply of pro-

sticks and grind it on a coffee mill to make our bread. There were no screens or mills. When the sheep men sheared their sheep the wool was loaded on wagons drawn by oxen and hauled to Albuquerque, N. M. & trip of from three to four months Provisions for the colony were set cured at Albuquerque and brought back to camp.

"Schools were of the crudest na-ture imaginable. A teacher was employed by the community and old school books, brought from other sec-

rock in a fort-like manner. A large building shaped like an L, with port holes for defense, with dirt roof and dirt floor, and partitioned off for